Brief Summary of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) WATERSHED RELATED PROGRAMS

9/25/01

	<u>PROGRAM</u>	FUNDS PER YEAR (est)
1.	Nonpoint Source Program (NPS)	\$10,600,000. long term
2.	Proposition 13	\$80,000,000 thru 2003
3.	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)	\$4,500,000 long term
4.	Watershed Management Initiative (WMI)	\$1,300,000 long term
5.	Delta Tributary Watershed Program (Prop. 204)	\$15,000,000 one time
6.	Regulatory Programs (TMDLs; NPDES; WDRs; Stormwate	r)
		>\$5,000,000 long term
7.	Clean Water Act Programs [205(j) and 303(d)]	\$1,000,000 long term
8.	Basin Planning and Water Quality Standards (BP&WQS)	>\$1,500,000 long term

PROGRAM PURPOSE AND STATUS

1. NPS To reduce water quality impacts from nonpoint sources of pollution:

Status: Provides \$5.3M annually for local watershed implementation projects through competitive 319 grants and has an equal amount for SWRCB and RWQCB staff to conduct NPS outreach, education, and implementation activities.

2. Prop. 13 Funds watershed improvement and nonpoint source control projects:

Status: About \$20 million in grants have been awarded based on the 2000 Request for Proposals (RFP) and about \$220 million is left to go out to grants in RFPs in 2001, 2002, and 2003. It is expected that \$10 million of the 2001 RFP funds will go to projects under the CALFED Watershed Program. Prop. 13 requires that 60% of these grant funds go to the 6 southern California counties.

3. SWAMP To conduct statewide surface water monitoring and assessment:

Status: This program began in 2000-01 and is permanent. There is a separate program with about \$2,000,000 to do annual ground

water monitoring. Both programs contract out for significant amounts of laboratory work. There is also a separate Citizen Monitoring Program that provides assistance for local volunteer citizen monitoring.

4. WMI Provides watershed coordinators for each of the nine Regional Boards:

Status: Since 1998 each Regional Board has had a full-time watershed management coordinator. Their largest duty is to provide assistance to local watershed groups. Another duty is to prepare annual Regional Board watershed strategic plans that identify the needs in the Region's watersheds over a five-year time frame. There is also one full-time SWRCB watershed coordinator to support the Regional coordinators and to collaborate with other agencies in support of watershed management.

5. Prop. 204 Provides grant funds for watershed projects in Delta Tributaries:

Status: All projects have been identified and funded and should be completed by about 2003.

6. Regulatory Regulates discharges of pollution into waters and onto the land of the State:

Status: There are several programs including permitting programs including NPDES permits for surface water discharges; WDRs for discharges to land; water quality certifications (Section 401) related to dredge and fill and wetlands projects; and the municipal storm water permit program. TMDLs (Total Maximum Daily Loads) are being developed for all waters in the State listed as impaired. There are about 1500 TMDLs planned over the next 15 years.

7. 205(j)/303(d) To conduct water quality planning and assessments:

Status: Water quality planning grants are made on a competitive basis to local governments with about \$600,000 annually in federal 205(j) funds. The 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for the State is updated every two years and being listed on this requires that a TMDL be done for the listed water body.

8. BP&WQS To prepare and update water quality standards and implementation plans:

Status: Each Regional Board has a publicly reviewed and Board adopted Basin Plan that sets the water quality standards (i.e. beneficial use designations and water quality criteria) for that Region and includes implementation plans to improve water quality. These Basin Plans are updated at least every three years and are amended more frequently as needed (e.g. to adopt a new TMDL).